It than as an abstraction. I consider the articles I have read, and to which you have directed my par ionhave read, and to which you have doested my particular attention, as one early just and true; and I also say in the event of dismain, as easin, or multifaction, that my let will be east, ic it for "wead or woe," with that section of the country with who e principles. I am identified as a lie for more than, and I let be lieve that that decision will have to be made within a North it firms. You must not be surplied to see North it less than two moths from this time;

possible, and leave for the North, and that may be in test than a north. I limby belin the weapen on the edge of a crater with a valence being the try forming beneath, threasening an eraption and every instant, which will rain everything in its directly and the world that the weath is a threatening in the seather which is a try to be the "the only a temporary discreption. But if you have and a seather than the seathments of non-wales has occurred since the result of the election has been made known, you might, weaken, thick so too.

On the date of this publication, Mr. Noves was warned by several of his friends that he was known to be the author of that letter, and that it would not be safe to remain. To this Mr. Noves paid no attention until evening, when more of his friends come to his residense and insisted on his leaving, as they did not believe his life secure for another day. Under these circumstances be made up his mind to go, and the next morning took the t alo, and arrived in Calco on Friday, the 14th December, where he remained for nearly two weeks, waiting for a remittance from the East to take bimself and family to Jersey City, where he had conducted business for eight years previous to the crisis of 1857, which swept off nearly all he had made in that I'me, and he went West to retrieve his fortunes.

Not satisfied with expelling Mr. Noves from Memphis for the atrocious crime of expressing his views on Slavery, in a private letter to a friend in Troy, an attempt has since been made in the public prints of Mem-This to blacken his character. On the 22d December The Memphis Bulletin, under the head of "A Freedon-Shrieker played out-He swindles our citizens and writes letters to THE TRIBUSE," charges Mr. Noves with rot paying his bills and sttempts to convey the impression that he ran away with several thousand dollars. The facts of the care are that he had four jobs under partly finished, the leaving of which entailed considerable loss; that he abandoned everything including shop and tools stock in hand, and his hous hold furniture; and borrowed money in order to brin Limself and family East. Indeed ue lost all except hi good name, and an attempt, as seen above, has bee made to rob him of that, but it will be powerless when he now is, Mr. Noves baving, in the eight years h conducted business in Jersey City, established a characteristic ter for honesty and fair dealing.

In regard to his "writing letters for THE TRIBUNE.

the letter above appears for the first time in our column and Mr. Noyes has never written any other that ha Leen published (the one in question), and that was n ntended for publication.

AN OFFER FROM AN "OLD SALT."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I see by the newspapers that several of the Commanders have resigned their command in the Nav of the United States, and, as I am informed, for the remon that they do not wish to be called on by th Government to defend the Union and fight against their Southern frierds. If this i the case, and if th Government should be in want of officials to command their men- t-war, I tender my services and engage to produce a hun dred brave, he rry men, herde old om-manders in the merchaet service, who will be ready to ober the cell to defend their country and keep the Urion fast toget er, as see forth in the Constitution. He age concewhat acquainted with mayal tactics, having been in active service is 1735, and since for one

year, under the command of our late noble Com. Isan Channey, I feel confident that I should be able to Channey, I reef comment that I should be able to tender some good service. It is true I am not very young, but I am tough, and have not forgotten my early teaching and action as a safler and commander. If my services are wanted, you know where to flud and the services are wanted, you know where to flud and "Salt Water."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

VESSEL ASHORE. The brig Conquest, from St. Domingo, with a cargo of coffee and logwood, bound to New-York (and conmi ned to E. Bech), went ashere on the evening of the 50 , on Modictes, L. L. A pertion of her cargo ha been landed on the be ch, an the versels ripped. She is making six inches of water on hour. If the weather proves favorable, she will probably be floated off.

WRECKED AT BARNEGAT.

The foretopenil French schooner Hamecon of Granville, Capt. Roblin, came ashore 10 mites south of Barnegat, on the morning of the 3d inst., as supposed. The second mate, a Frenchman, was the only person saved; but, no interpreter being at hand, little information could be obtained. From appearances, the crew hed attempted to leave the vessel in their boats, one boat having had a hole stove in one side, and the other itore to jieces. Mr. Lewis Inman, the wreckmaster, was the birst person to visit the wreck. He found fresh tracks upon the beach, which he followed up to the house known as the Manion of Health, at present unoccupied. He found one of the windows broken out and, on looking in, he discovered the person he had followed stowed away in a teather bed, which he had cut open and crypt into for the purpose of warming timeelf. His shoulder is badly hurt, and he was much chilled. He gave us to un erstand tha there were on had attempted to leave the vessel in their boats, one chilled. He gave us to un cerstand that here were on beard at the time of the disaster, Capt. Roblin, first and second mates (the latter named Beraund), two sailers, and three beys. As near as could be ascertained, the schooner left Halliax for Boston with a cargo of polators, and there has ed for New-York. She has broadelde on and is full of water, with a heavy list off where mad both. store, and both vess I and cargo will probably be a total less. No bodies have been found.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. The Board of Aldernen met vesterday at noon, for the purpose of organization. The names, residence

are as follows: Note: Note: Note: Note: Place of Rusiness. Residence. Henry Surith. Tow Boats 16 Southest 1 Broadways. Eichard Larry. Who Merchant. 179 Boancest. John T Henry. Bonder Coal Merchant. 201 Pinest. John B Bordy. Ser Beir, 12 Amity et 123 Amity et.
National Plane of Planeness. Plane of Planeness. Berry Sui h. Tow Boy's 185bourhet 1 Broadway. Bichard Larry Wise Meschant. 488 Pearled. John T Henry Builder. 159 Planeness. John T Henry Coal Merchant
Herry Sur b. Townson Festival 482 Fearlof, Eichard Farry Wice Mercusat 179 Businest, John T Henry Businest, John Steel, Coal Merchant, John Steel, See Bei r. 12 Amity et 125 Amity et.
Bichard Larry Who Merchant 159 Buancest, John T Henry Louider 159 Buancest, James Engley Coal Merchant 39 Price st, U. M. Krady Se'r Bei r. 12 Amity et 133 Amicy et,
John T. Henry
James Engley Coal Merchant
total H Bendy Ser Bur 1,12 minty et 153 this yet.
Michael Tuomey Plumber
thering I Chien Coal Merchant D1 Huntmerstry et.
toln Russell Cartman
Isaac Layton Lawyer 319 West 2ith st.
Charles G. Cornell Putcher 68 34-st
Alexander Frest Mer hant
Frat cis I A. Bo de., Beilder
ha A. Allen Tither and 55th st. 197 West 57th st.
Cilliest M. Platt Builder, 156 S. 1 th st135 East 19 h-st-
Andre Frement Agen
Terence Farley Contractor s d is in rotth st. Flerry W. Genet Lawyer 12 Centre st. 86th st, near 2d-av.
Puppy W. GenetLawyer 12 Centre-1, abin-1, near 20-40

was made Chairn an protein.

Mr. Poor, then reminated Mr. Genet for President

of the Board for 1861.

of the Board for 1861.

Mr. Davids said as there was no other candidate, be would move that a ballot be dispensed with, and that Mr. Genet be elected by acclamation. Carried.

Messrs. David and Platt were appointed a Committee to conduct the newly elected President to the

Mr. GENET then addressed the Board:

In assuming the duties of the highly honorable and important position to which your kind and friendly partiality has called me, I would be wanting in candor, arisinity has called me, I would be waiting at calculation, and I not say, that my acceptance carries with it a due appeciation of the responsibility which will devolve upon me, as the presiding efficer of such an intelligent and influential body; representing, as you do, in Legislative Council, rearly a million of inhabitants, and insure ts, in addition to great local wealth, of a political and commercial character, difficult to over-

estimate or magnify. Elected, as weare, gentlemen, to discharge important tructs, as defilerate upon measures affecting the peo-ple of this city at large, as well as to protect zealously, the particular interests of our sist it constituents, it is essential to a proper and satisfactory result of our lators, that a broad and comprehensive policy should govern and direct our relies; and that measures tend-ing to the development of the great resources of the

ing to the development of the great resources of the cart. In finance and all generals and general welfare of the citizens, should, at all times, receive our carnes, attention and consideration.

While a diversity of opinion exists as to our system, and experience has taught us that legislative interference with our municipal rights has not been conductive to the general interests—as the engratment of the ideas of nen ignorant of or indifferent to our wants ideas of men ignorant of or indifferent to our wants as direquirements, in our charter amendments, has invived the installility of our municipal Government, as well as great and unnecessary expense—it is, nevertheless, gratifying to mark the decided in grovement in the workings of the executive and legislasive departments of the City Government, under disadvantages incidental to such an imperfect system; and also to note the removil of many just causes of public complaint against the system, by the honest and efficient discharge of the multifactions duries intracted to them.

Believing that a decise on our part to subserve the interests of our chi ens will issue a cordid cooperation with the Executive Departments, I toust the practical suggestions from the different heads of the departments will be treated with the respect and consideration to which they are entitled; and that our legislative action will give effect to all proper recomme distince, by the passage of the necessary ordinances or resolutions.

tions, by the passage of the nelessary ordinances or resolutions.

Communing our official duties at a time when, by unfortunate policical causes, the commercial affairs of every section of our country are embarcussed, and as the naufold other it terests of the people of the city of New-York may be injuriously affected thereby, it behoves each member of this Board to be zealous in his codes, or the recurrence case the returnity and improve neoves each member of this Board to be zealous in his endeavors to encourage such enterprises and improve-ments as necessarily tend to strengthen our position, either in a peluical or commercial view, or assist in continuing and advancing the prospecity and growth of

In concluding, it is not imppropriate, in view of the In concluding, it is not inappropriate, in view of the severe censure, and, at times, titter condemnation expressed in the cally journals, upon the individual members of citter branch of the Common Council, and of their official acts, and, as a complete answer to frequent charges made by incividuals, without due consideration and inquiry, to refer to our responsibility and accommodifier for the disbursement or expenditure of the public money, at the present time; and also to revert to the general statistics of our city government, at jeriods within the last thirty years.

Receipts and Expenditures for 1829 and 19 Eshance in Treasury Inc. 31, 1829. Bootived in Treasury to Dec. 31, 1830.	#61.14E 90
Total. Paid out on Last warrants	#1,633 069 35 1,633,419 70
Balance in T : asu y	#4,669.60
Real estate.	\$17,003,550 37,681,931
Total Population, 202,589.	\$1 :5,280,518
Receipts	\$1,272,234 41
Receipts	
Value of personal estate	48 100 570 44
Total	
Value of real estate	10 12 - ± 550,022,722
Percelation, 850 600.	

Pepulation, 850,6			-	
A . L. distances	300.			Warrant
		0.5		affort ar
	Wavrante	Warrants paid b		'd. Dec. 3
	Drawn.	Chamberlain.	2 1	1359.
Heads of Account.	Amount.	Amount	No.	Amount
City Account. #6		6,650,626,34	104	26,729 6
Beverne Londa	9,700 200 Off	6.702,200.00	- 1	4,500.4
	3 786 359 65	3,769,528 71	59	96,035 (
	819,512 40	1.792 448 49	9	27,069 (
Sir king bund for	***************************************			
payment of CD ?	026,104 12	2.076,104 16	100	
In do let de	546,689 05	546,949.05	8.6	4.6
War ants drawn	200			
prior to line	19,102-36	50,802.86	**	0.0
_		#21 642 669 62	165	\$34,131
Arrears	# 355,451	Amount. 92 \$354,082 04	No.	
			1850	The Paristics of
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Alme-House Luid.		00 665,000 60		****
Alme-House Luid. ar d repairs	665,000 (115,250 (00 665,000 00 00 115,250 00		*****
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partmert	665,000 (115,250 (290,5) 6	00 665,000 00 00 115,250 00 14 290,217 80	3	248 (
pattmert	665,000 (115,250 (00 665,000 00 00 115,250 00 14 290,217 80		248 (
pattaert	665,000 6 115,250 6 290,546 6 128,024 3	00 665,000 00 00 115,250 00 04 290,217 80 34 128,824 34	3	268
partner t. A me-House Louid. ar d repairs. Interest on reven'e bends. Int. of Cont Fark debt. Int. of Cont. Vark award.	665,000 (115,250 (290,5) 6	00 665,000 00 00 115,250 00 04 290,217 80 34 128,824 34	3	268
partner t. AlmHouse Land. ar d repairs. Interest an reven'e bend. Int. en Cent Fark debt. Int. en Cent. Vark award. Int. on Pub ic Ed-	665,000 6 115,250 6 290,546 6 128,024 3	00 665,000 00 00 115,250 00 04 290,217 80 34 128,824 34	3	268
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pattuest. Alim-House Louid. as direpairs. Interest on reven'e bends. Interest on reven'e bends. Interest on reven'e bends. Interest on reven'e bends. Interest on the land of	665,000 6 115,250 6 290,546 6 128,024 3	09 665,000 00 00 115,250 00 44 290,217 00 34 128,024 34 10 168,681 23	3	288
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It will ever be my desire to discharge the duties of a It will ever be my desire to discharge the duties of a preciding efficer impartially, and with a due regard to your the his and privileges, relying on your assistance and strict compliance with our roles, the cultivation of personal friendship and the exercise of courtesy in our efficiel relations, having as our sole object the protec-tion of our citizens and their property and the advance-nent of all that may tend to future greatness and sta-tifice.

The remainder of the officers were elected by accla-

The remainder of the officers were elected by acclamation. The organization as effected is as follows:

HENGY W. GENET, President.
D. T. VALENTINE Clerk.
J. W. BOYCE R. Sades.
PATRICK GALLAGIER, Sergeaut at Arms.
Committees were appointed to wait upon the Mayor and the Board of Councilmen, to notify them that the Board was in session, and ready to receive communications.

cations.

The Message of the M yor was received, and, after a few lines had been read, Mr. Bo LE moved that for their reading be dispensed with, and that 1,000 copies

Mr. Tromey thought 5,000 co ies would not be too

Mr. Dayros thought it was better to have the document rend. The Board could not tell how many they cought to print until they knew the nature of the document.

A motion to print 3,000 copies was finally carried.

The following is the Message of the Mayor:

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: We are entering upon the public de GENTLEMEN: We are entering upon the public duties of the year under circum-tances as unprecedented
as they are gloony and painful to contemplate. The
great tracing and producing interests of not only the
city of New-York, but of the entire country, are prostraced by a monetary crisis; and although similar calantities have before befallen us, it is the first time that
they have emanated from causes baying no other origin
than that which may be traced to political discurtsinces. Truly, may it now be said, "We are in the
midet of a revolution bicodiess as YET." Whether the
dreudful alternative implied as probable in the conclusion of this prophetic quotation may be averted, "no dreadful alternative implied as probable in the concension of this prophetic quotation may be averted, "no human ken can divine." It is quite cert in that the reverity of the storm is unexampled in our history, and if the disintegration of the Federal Government with the consequent destruction of all the material interests of this people shall not follow, it will be owing more to the interperiation of Divine Providence, than to the interperiation of Divine Providence, than to the intervention of any other human agency.

It would seem that a dissolution of the Federal Union is inevitable. Having been formed originally upon a basis of general and mutual protection, but separate level in dependence—each State reserving the eath can dissolute control of its own domestic affairs, it is evidently impossible to keep them toge her longer than they desure thems these slives fairly treated by each other, or longer than the interests, onor, and fraternity of the people of the several States are satisfied. Being a Government created by op more, its continuation of the several and projection or held together by force. A resort to this last dreadful alternative would of itself destrey not only ent) c at d absolute control of its own domestic affairs, it is evidently imposed be to keep them toge her larger than they doen themselves fairly treated by each other, or larger than the interests, onor, and trateraity of the people of the several States are satisfied. Being a Government created by op nion, its continuance is dependent upon the continuance of the sentiment which formed it. It cannot be preserved by e ercion or held together by force. A resort to this last dreatful alterrative would of itself destroy not only the Government, but the lives and property of the people.

peo; le. It these forebedings shall be realized, and a separtion of the States shall occur, momentum considera-tions will be presented to the corporate authorities of this city. We most provide for the new relations which will necessarily grow out of the new condition

of public afficies.

It will not only be necessary for us to aettle the relaions which we shall hold to other cities and States, but to establish, if we can, new ones with a portion of our own State. Being the clild of the Union, having but to establish, if we can, new ones with a portion of our own State. Being the clild of the Union, having drawn our sustenance from its bosom, and arises to our present power and strength through the vigor of our mother—when deprived of her maternal advantages, we must rely upon our own resources and assume a position predicated upon the new phase which public affairs will present, and upon the inherent strength which our geographical, commercial, political, and dimanial premines to imparts to us.

With our aggricved brethren of the Slave States we have frier dly relations and a common sympathy. We have not participated in the warfare upon their constitutional rights, or their domestic institutions. While

have fried dly relations and a common sympathy. We have not participated in the warfare upon their constitutional rights, or their domestic institutions. While other pertions of our State have unfortunately been instead with the faratical spirit which actuates a portion of the people of New-England, the City of New-York has unfalteringly preserved the integrity of its principles in adherence to the compromises of the Constitution and the equal rights of the people of all the States. We have respected the local interests of every section, at no time oppressing, but all the while aiding in the development of the resources of the whole country. Our ships have penetrated to every clime, and so have New-York capatal, energy, and enterprise found their way to every State, and, indeed, to almost every county and town of the American Union. If we have derived sustemance from the Union, so have we in return discentinated blessings for the common tenefit of all. Therefore, New-York has a right to expect, and should endeavor to preserve a continuance of uninterrupted intercourse with every section.

It is, however, folly to disguise the fact that, judging from the past, New-York may have more cause of apprehension from the aggressive legi-lation of our own state, than the aggressive legi-lation of our own state, than the new means of the State, it has been assumed, and in effect tacity admitted on our part by non-resistance, that all political and governmental power over us rested in the State, it has been assumed, and in effect tacity admitted on our part by non-resistance, that all political and governmental power over us rested in the State, it has been assumed, and in effect tacity admitted on our part by non-resistance, that all political and governmental power over us rested in the State Legi lature. Even the common right of taxing ourselves for our own government has been yielded, and we are now not permitted to do so wishout this turinity.

The enormous expense of the Government of this city, its inefficiency for the correction of abuses and the securing of ecotomy, and a state of administration the securing of economy, and a state of administration throughout berdering on anarchy and atter confins in, all irresistibly impel to the series in unjury, whether the Legislature food power and authority to effect these nishlievous changes in the organization of our Municipal attains. I would be recreated to my duties as a citizen, if I forebore protesting against what I am constinced has been a series of ascriptions on the part of the State Legislatures, as detrimental to corriev as unwarranted by every consideration of common justice. The Legislature could only enlarge the powers of the Corporation for the better government of the city, and the comfort, presperity, and good order of the people, but was not principled to annual, limit, and abidge that muticipal independence which New-York had enjoyed for a people long anterior to the Revolutionary strusmunicipal independence which New-York had enjoyed for a period long anterior to the Revolutionary straggle. On the change in the political relations which cashed at the successful termination of the memorable war for independence, it must be conceded that the regulation of connerve passed into the hands of Congress, and the city became, for general political purposes, a portion of the State, but without in the least surrodering that nuncicipal self-government which had been granted in the amplest terms that language could employ. These perrogatives and manualities could employ. These prerogatives and immunities were to remain inviolable forever, and in all the local concerns of the city, in her domestic polity, in the management and enjoyment of her franchises, and the regulation of internal order, she was to be entirely in dependent.

dependent.

No candid need can, after a perusal of the original greats, fall to perceive the extent of the nearpations that have been made on the manicipal rights and civic that have been made on the manicipal rights and civic liberties of New York. These early charters contemplated the establishment of a Municipal Corporation that would, in its free and ample privileges, preeminences and juni-dictions, vie with the great cities of Europe, and be worthy that commerce which unrivided natural advantages could not fail to attract to our decree.

The liberality and sagacity of royal governors con-trast strangely with the stort-sighted and inequitable-policy of those who have succeeded to the exercise of power under the form of popular ustitutions. Permit he to call your attention to the language of our early charters, and to inquire whether the grants conferred charters, and to inquire whether the grains conterred in them were intended merely as rhetorical theurishes or empty titles full of sound but meaning no bing, or whether they were not real and substantial powers to be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants and the whether they were not real and abstancial powers be exercised for the benefit of the isolationate and the encouragement of trade and general prosperity? If the examination of these early sources of municipal liberty may not deter the spirit of partiesn opposition from further invasions, it will at least call the attention of the critizens to the chief cause of the burdens under which they habe and the maledaministration of public affairs, and will justify them in the eyes of the country, in demanding a re-toration of what has been taken from them, or seeking a separation from a political association that has proved coemphatically a yoke as grievous as it is dishonousle.

It has been the settled policy of all civilized countries to encourage the growth and stability of their commerce by giving to the cities which are its scats municipal chartens of such character as to secure their dignity and respect in the eyes of the world. Governments the most despotic have telerated there, if in no

ciral charters of such character as to secure their digtity and respect in the eyes of the world. Governments the most despotic have telerated there, if in no
other place, liberty, in order to foster trade. The maticital rights of Landon and the scaports of England,
of Han burg, and the free cities of Germany, have
always been regarded as inviolable. The same sanctiens were interded to apply to the civic privileges of
Nev-York. She was to contain within herself an organile vitality and a germ of self-government which
should develop and expand so as to adapt itself to her
tuture grardeur and importance. The early founders
of its commercial supremacy, while they rightly estimated its advantages, have been grievously disapprinted in their and ipations of municipal independense. The element of good government and economical administration has failed through the encroach
nents and invasions which have been carried on for so
thany vents, and our city occupies the position of a conquered province, entirely dependent on the will of a
distant, pand, to our wants and wisbes, an indifferent
and alien government. Such a vissellage is hot our
normal condition. Our city possesses a liberty as indetendile as that of the State to which it is linked, and
by which it should never have been stripped of its
franchises and municipal powers.

In 1652 the Directors of the Dutch West India Compatry, on the recommendation of the Government,
granted to the City of New-Amsterdam a Manicipal

In 16.32 the Directors of the Dutch West India Company, on the recommendation of the Government, granted to the City of New-Amsterdam a Manicipal toveran ent substantially similar to that of the City of An sterlam. Its magnitudes were to be elected by the citizens, final its form was that of the famous city from which it derived the name it then bore. In 16.55 Gov. Nichols granted an act of incorporation, and the city was placed under the administration of a Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff. In 1673 the Dutch regained possession, and for a brief period the old system was restored, but in 1674 the English rule was restablished by treaty.

was restored, but in 16 stue long.

Ished by treaty.

Themas Dengan, Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admir.l of New-York and its dependencies, on the 22d of April, 1686, granted to this city a charter conferring extensive grants and confirming and ratifying previous rights, describing it as "an ancient city," and admitting that its citizens "have anciently been a body politic and corporate." The tenor of this famus instrument—the Magna Charta of the municipal of the municipal conference of the co a body pentic and corporate." The tenor of this fam us in-trument—the Magna Charta of the municipal rights of New-York—shows clearly that it was the intention of the representative of the shen soverign to confer on this "ancient city" the largest civic immunicies and raise it to the highest rank, while continuing all that it had enjoyed by prescription, or previous concessions since its foundation. In 1730 the charter of Gov. Dongan was ratified by Gov. Montgon cric. and additional powers specifically and in great detail and particularity graited on the former grant. In the first article of the new instrument it is ordained that the City of "New-York be and from henceforth forever hereafter shall be and remain a free city of itself," I believe that the municipal independence of the city was guaranteed, and that the grant thus made is binding in equity and good faith upon whatever Government has succeeded to the sovereign power of the English throne, or shall to the latest period. This charter contained provision for amendment and enlargement in case of defect or error but it about the same propagative was fedicited or error but it about the same provision for amendment and enlargement in case of defect or error but it about the same propagative was fedicited. Intest period. This charter contained provision for amendment and enlargement in case of defect or er-ror, but its abridgement or annulment was forbidden. In the quaint legal phraseology of that period, it was declared that it "in all and everything therein coa-tained from time to time and at all times hereafter, be and shall be firm, valid, good, sufficient and effec-tual in law." Its provisions were to be expounded be-

project vigor. The people of the State, in the Constitutions of 1772, 1822 and 1846 have recognized the vasion for liciting their annulment is incorporated in three of these deliberate expressions of the sovereign will. The very acts of the Legislature which infringe these charters expressly reserve them from repeal. It must, however, he conceded that the creation of any Boardof Coma-kisioners independent of the corporate authorities of the city is an annulment of the charters to the extent of the public toxerious and privileges conferred on the new body thus insproperly legislated into political existence. Take these charters and read them with the protecting clause of the Constitution of the State, and there can be no death that they exist in legal force, unimpaired and undiminished. Through them the city possesers a perfect right to establish and carry on a complete Municipal Government without let or hindrance. What the effect of Legislative interference has been is seen in the vast increase of expenditure, the multiplication of offices, the strange complication of the admin istration of public affairs and consequent indiffication of offices, the strange complication of the admin istration of public affairs and consequent indicates and an administration of public affairs and consequent indicates the confidence of events may, aided by the justice of our cause, bring it soener than couls have been anticipated. We should not omit to appeal to the people of the State for redress for our manifold grievances, presuming that their representatives have erred not altogether willfully in these violations of our chartered rights.

It is not alone the inalienable right of self-government that has been taus wrested from us, but our taxes have been largely increased, while the protection to life and projectly has decreased. The more the people are requised to pay, the less return is received in the way of good government. A briof reference to the simple question of taxation and its causes will justify this assertion. The

them in cetail.

The first aggressive action of the State upon the municipal rights of the Corporation was the seizure of the action daties, which were formerly devoted to the support of the city poor, by which the State has taken from us the sum of \$6,848,024 up to 1st January,

The rext step in the same direction was in taking

1860.

The rext step in the same direction was in taking from the Corporation the control of the Alms-House Department and kiving it to a Board of Ten Governous, who were first appointed by the Legislature for a term of years, and so arranged that neither the people nor the Corporation have may jurisdiction over its proceedings or expenditures. This body, now called by another name, but possessing all the olious leatures of the Ten Governors, expends nearly \$1,000,000 annually without accountability.

Another aggressive measure was the seizure of the Police Department, diversing the city of any control of this important branch of its Government. The only connection the Corporation has with the matter is the ere accorded by the highwayman to his victim, "to stand and deliver"—that is, to pay over such same an irresponsible Commission may demand. The expenses of this Department were last year over \$1,250,000 as against \$200,000 when the police was under the Mayor and muricipal control. The current year it will be over \$1,500,000, and if the additional 40 demanded by the Commissioners shall be allowed, be chormous sum of \$2,00,000, and if the additional 410 deman deaby the Commissioners shall be allowed, the chormous sum of \$2,00,000 will be required on this account alone, making \$1,200,000 increase since the State has taken the police under it scharge.

Another and one that touches the most sacred

the State has taken the police under its charge.

Another and one that touches the most sacred records of our city is the appointment by the State of a Commission, equally irresponsible to the people or the Corporation. They are known as the Commissioners of Records, and have power to make contracts that I ind the city without the consent of the Corporation or any other city authorities. They have already used this power to the extent of about \$600,000.

The Commissioners of the Central Park is another body may intel by the State. They are also entirely

body appeinted by the State. They are also entirely beyond the control of the Corporation, and with whom the City Government has no other communication than to raise the amount required to defray the bills

The Harbor Commissioners were another body of independent men which the State sent from its remote
parts to pre-mile the limbs of our wharves, and how
in the Corronaion sloudd be allowed to extend them.

The Filot Commissioners, also created by the Legilature, have powers so ample that, if ever exercised,
would deprive the Corporation of all parisdiction over
the plers and wherves. By their action, the City of
New-York, in its corporate capacity, could be entirely
ent of from the harbor. The Commissioners have the
power to condemn any system of wharfage we might
also it, and thus compel a reconstruction of all our piers,
and in such a mode as they should prescribe.

The taxes required by the State are very anfairly
agactioned upon this city through the agency of a
Commission, who assess the property of the other
connics of the State at a very low amount, and put a
very high valuation here. By this means, our city
is compelled to contribute this year \$2,108,635 to the
State. Harbor Commissioners were another body of in-

The contributions of this city to the State on this accant have been as follows: 10. #471.618 1858. #1,410,700 104.943 1859. 1,224,637

The city not only bears its own school expenses, but, in addition, large soms are paid to the State to be used in other counties. The sum to be raised this year for Lis purpose will be \$1,792,697.

The Corporation are entirely divested of all power ver the Common Schools of the city, although com-elled by tax to ruise whatever the Board of Education

may defined. These sums have been as follows for the years indicated:

Nor should the organization of the county as divided from the City Government, thus creating two separate local Legislatures, and vastly increasing the number of effice and the amount of expense, be forgotten it the list of our grievances. Either the one or the other of these rival sets of magistrates should be abolished. The burden of this double Government—the jealousy and the contests thus engendered—are sufficient reasons to seek deliverance from so absurd a system. All the functions required of a body to perform the daties imposed on a County Legislature might be disclorated, as previously, by one of the Boards of the County Corpora in was no doubt political, so that the minerity of the electors could be represented to the same extent as the majority, thus subverting the sound republican maxim that the majority should govern.

Even the erection of a new City Hall could not be performed without the intervention of a Board of Competition of a few of the county of the electors could be represented to the

Even the erection of a new City Hall could not be perferred without the intervention of a Board of Commissioners. Two acts for this purpose have been passed, the former so utterly irreconcileable with the State Constitution that it had to be given up, and the latter to ineffectious that a necessity called for imperatively by the wants of the people, and fer want of which the administration of justice cannot be decextly carried out, appears to be unattainable.

The supervision of the safety of the buildings and edifices of the city should be part of the Municipal Government and under the control of its authorities. But this Department of public regulation has been placed in the hands of a Board headed by a Superintendent, and connected why their salaries are drawn from its Treasury.

wondered why their salarice are drawn from its Tremoury.

The laying out of the beautiful and diversified strip of clevared land forming the northern strip of their land was called for, and it was felt to be desirable that this or ment of the city should not be disfigured by vandalism and ill taste. It was intrusted to a Commission whose appointment, of course, was not intrusted to the city. Untried as yet, the wish will be that however objectionable in their creation they will discharge their task faithfully and satisfactorily.

From 1856 to 1869, the expenditures of the City Government have increased from \$3,200,180 47 to \$9,758,567,86, and the rate of taxation from 1.13 73-109 to 1.69 481-1640, though the property subject to such

\$3,78,36.7 56, and the rate of taxation from the taxation during the same period has augmented in value from \$256,069,676 to \$577,230,656. The State Legislature, in the passage of the laws referred to, have seriously enhanced the burdens of taxation without correcting any of the notorious evils and corruptions connected with our existing system of municipal

The authority of the Legislature has been invoked to secure power, not reform, and special acts are covertly introduced, and adopted every session, legal-izing corrupt vi lations of the most wholesome provis-ions of the Charter, and enforcing contracts and obli-gations that the judicial tribunals have investigated and repudiated.
Admitting all to be true alleged against the Commo

Council, yet we find persons appealing to the Legisla-ture with the expectation of finding a body of easier

virtue.

The power of patronage existing under the City Charter has from time to time, contrary to sound policy, been concentrated and conferred upon particular officers, and confusion and extravagance naturally ensued. In the judicial as well as executive departments abundant examples might be found of such be identical. percus grants of railroad franchises to politi-

The numerics grants of faircoal franciscs to pour-cians and speculators, which were traced over the city and through every unappropriated avonce and leading thorough are, complete the nasty review I have taken of the leading features of legislative invasion. Have

the chartered rights of this city been respected? Is this the "free city of itself" that Gov. Montgomeric designed should thus remain? Have its frauchises, encluments, privileges, free customs, and precamences been regarded? Or has not to be annualled, been frittered away in detail and made void, and of no elect even in the most rigorous and unbenign interpretation of its provisions?

Thus it will be seen that the political connection between the recode of the city and the State has been

Thus it will be seen that the political connection between the people of the city and the State has been used by the latter to our injury. The Legislature, in which the present partisan majority has the power, has become the instrument by which we are plandered to chrich their speculators, lobby agents, and Abolition politicians. Laws are passed through their milion influence by which, under the forms of legil enactment, our burdens have been increased, our substance catenoon, and our maintipal liberies destroyed.

stance enten out, and our main spal fiberies destroyed.
Sult-government, though guaranteed by the State Constitution and left to every other county and city, has been taken from us by this foreign power, whose dependents have been sent among us to destroy our listing of probleming our political system.

How we shall rid ourselves of this odious and oppressive connection, it is not for me to determine. It is cert in their a dissolution cannot be peacefully account listed, except by the consent of the Legislature itself. Whether this can be obtained or not, is, in my insign our dealtful. Deriving so much advantage property of the can be obtained or not, it, in any property of the control of the

as an orderly and law-abiding people. Let us do nothing to forfeit this character, or to said to the present distracted concision of public affairs.

Much, no doubt, can be said in favor of the justice and pelicy of a separation. It may be said that secession or revolution in any of the United States would be solversive of all federal authority, and, so far as the Central Government is concerned, the resolving of the community into its original clements—that, if part of the States form new combinations and Governments, other States may do the same. California and hersite is of the Pacific will no doubt set up an independent Republic, and hasband their own rich ninetal resources. The Western States, equally rich in cereals and other agricultural products, will probnineral resources. The Western States, e-painty ranin cereals and other agricultural products, will probably do the same. Then it may be said, why should
not New-York City, instead of supporting by her contributions in revenue two-thirds the expenses of the
United States, become also equally independent? As
a free city, with but nominal duty on imports, her local
Government could be supported without taxation upon her rectile. Thus we could live free from taxes, an her reside. This we come ever from taxes, and have then goods nearly duty free. In this she would have the whole and mitted support of the Southern States as well as of all other States to whose inter-ests and rights under the Constitution she has always

cen true.

It is well for individuals or communities to look every danger square in the face, and to meet it calmly and bravely. As dreadful as the severing of the bonds that have Litherto united the States has been in contemplahave tilberto unred the States has been in contempla-tion, it is now apparently a stern and inevitable fact. We have now to meet it with all the consequences whatever they may be. If the Confederacy is broken up the Government is dissolved, and it behooves every obtact community as well as every individual to take

obties to en monity as well as every individual to take care of themselves.

When bissation has become a fixed and certain fact, why may not New York disrupt the bands which bind her to a venal and corrupt master—to a people and a party that have thandered her revenues, aftempted to rain her connecte, taken away the power of self-government, and destroyed the Confederacy of which she was the proud Empire City? Ambit the gloom which the protent and prespective condition of things most cast over the country New-York, as a Free City, may shed the only light and hope of a future reconstruction of our care i lessed Confederacy.

Yet Lam not prepared to recommend the violence implied in these views. In stating this argument is favor of freedom, "peaceably if we can forci by it we must," let me not be misunterstood. The redress can be found only in appeals to the magnantical y of the party of the whole State. The events of the past two ments have no doubt effected a change in the popular scatiment of the State on National politics. This

sentiment of the State on National politics. This thinge nany bring us the desired relief, and we may be able to obtain a repeal of the laws to which I have referred, and a consequent restoration of our corporate

6. 1761. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. On motion of Mr. TUOMEY, the rules of the Board for 1860 were contained until otherwise ordered.

The annual report of the Public Administrator was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smru moved that the regular meetings of the

Ecard to held on Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p. m.

Agreed to.

The arrival report of the Croton Aqueduct Board was received, and 1,000 cooles were ordered to be printed. The receipts of the department for the past

For For For	water resis. persaties pe	24.201 23,241 23,247	73 00 81 50
Photo in	Tetal		

appropriations for 1860, are stated, in connection with the expenditures, in the following table:

Croten Water Works Extension. \$642,108.
Aquesire, Repairs and Improvements
Water Figes and Laylog. 129,109.
Street Expenses and Repairing, 121,194.
See ver Rebeniding Repairing, &c. 70,000.
Wells and Pumps Repairing. 4775.
25,242. .. \$1,041,638 70 Total....

Leaving an unexpended balance of \$63,259 72 to be

Leaving an unexperied balance of \$9,555 (2) to be added to the appropriations of the present year. During the past year there have been 1.id 26,331 feet of thirth and 6,6 2 feet of 12-inch pipe.

The report recommends that no ordinance be passed to pave any street with Belgian pavement until it is revered, and water pipes are laid. Also that the Legislature be memorialized to create a paving stock of the part of the presence of the party of th Legislature to memorialized to create a paving stork fund, for the teason that great discrepancy exists between the amount of work ordered by the Common Council and the means farnished to pay for it. The Curtreller this year ness for \$350,0.0 for Belgian pavement, while ordinances have been assed for

Adjourned to Thursday, at 5 p. m.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. Punctually at 1 c'clock on Monday the newly-elect-du embers of the Board of Councilmen assembled in a Council Chamter, for the purpose of organizing for

148 Third at 337 F as Houston 109 Attorney at nry A. Shich 109 Atterney-at the Ryst 200 bytas raham leet 111 Mandougal-st. rvey T. b. veland, 165 bleecker-st. x. H. Reech 215 Varick-st. Illiam Orter. 67 London-terrace-ha D. Ottivell 1993 day. mas Stevetson 1984 ast 19th at CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, the Clerk, briefly

ounced the duties to be performed in accordance with he Clarter. The names were call d and all found to e pre-ent, with the exception of Mr. Orton, who soon Mr. LENT moved that Mr. Pinckney take the chair ten pararily; which motion was amended by substi-tuting the name of George A. Barney. The vote stood

Mr. PINCKNEY proposed the name of Mr. H. T. Clevelard, which Mr. BRANNAN moved to amend by offering the name of Mr. Hegan. The vote stood

Mr. Hogan withdrew bis name, and presented the range of Mr. Gross, who received 12 votes, while the other received 11, Mr. Ropper having desisted from A Conmittee from the Aldermen appeared to inform

Le Board of their organization.

On motion, the CLERK appointed Messre Shannon

On motion, the CLERK appointed Messrs. Shannon and Hall a Committee to escort Mr. Gross, the Temporary Chairman, to his sent, which being done, Mr. Gross offered thanks for being selected as Chairman, and then, on motion of Mr. Hooas, the Board proceeded to ballot for President, Messrs. Sherman and Hall as they as tellers.

Mr. Hooas proposed the name of Mr. Jones. Mr. Ontos offered the name of Mr. Lent.

On thus, there were five successive ballots, each standing as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 24. For Mr. Jones, 12; for Mr. Lent, 11. The by-laws require a vote of 13 to elect a President.

Mr. Barsky moved to take a recess of ten minutes, which was carried.

Another ballot was taken after the recess, with pre-

Another ballot was taken after the recess, with pre-ticely the same result.

day evening at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Jones suggested Tuesday evening, which was adopted. Adjourned. CITY ITEMS.

Mr. REPFER therefore theved to ac journ until Thurs

LAST LECTURE.-The Rev. Mr. He'son gives the closing critical analysis of the plays of S a tespeare, this evening, at Hope Chapel, the sulject being Heary

The Rev. H. S. Carpenter of Rrooklyn will lecture in the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church this evening. Subject: "The Law of Crisis."

Mission Sunday-School,.-The second anteal exhibition of the Universalist Mission Sanday-School will be given on Wednesday evening, at the Third-wenne Railroad depot, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-fifth

CITY MORTALITY .- The City Inspector's weekly report states that the number of deaths in the city last week was 377, of whom 79 were men, 75 women, 196 boys, 104 girls. Of 214 deaths resulting from soure disease, 40 were cases of infantile convulsions, 3) of scarlet fever, 24 of inflammatica of the lungs, 14 of congestion of the brain, 13 diphtherite, 12 croup, 10 smallpox, 7 corgestion of the lungs, 7 measies, 6 hosping-cough, 8 cry-ipelas, 5 apoplexy. Of 139 deaths from chronic disease, 55 were cases of consumption, 15 of dropsy in the head, 15 of infantile marnenns, 8 of adult del lility, 8 infantile debility, 8 palsy, 4 albuminuria, 3 heart disease, 3 scrofula. Of 24 deaths from violent causes, 7 were cases of old age, 4 premature birth, 3 berned or scalded, 3 casualties, 2 accidental suffication. Classified in respect to their ages, there were: Under 1 year, 90; from 1 to 2 years, 49; 2 to 5, 47; 5 to 19, 25; 10 to 12, 4; 12 to 15, 2; 15 to 17, 2; 17 to 20, 2; 20 to 25, 13; 25 to 30, 24; 30 to 40, 26; 40 to 50; 34; 50 to 60. 21; 60 to 70, 17; 70 to 80, 11; 80 to 90, 3; 90 to 100, 1; noknown, 3. In respect to their nativity, 245 were Americans, 162 from Ireland, 9 from Germany, 9 from England, 2 from Scotland, and the rest from various

THE CENTRAL PARK EXTENSION .- The Report of

the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment of the extension of the Central Park, was presented yesterday for confirmation to Mr. Justice Barnard, sitting in e Special Term of the Supreme Court. The Hon. Greene C. Brotson, in making the motion, stated the action of the Commissioners of the Central Park discontinuir g the proceedings, and under their instructions moved a discontinuance. Several objections, he said. had been made to these proceedings by several individunls, among the rest by the Mayor and Controller of le city. In this condition of things he found himself a atle uncertain what he ought to do, as portions of the Corporation were hostile to the confirmation, and the Conmissioners, who said that they represented the Commonalty, asked a discontinuance. He had made up his mind that he would present the papers to the Court for its judgment. He supposed that the first question would be whether the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park had authority to discontinue; if il ey had authority, the proceedings were discontinued; if not, then the question would be upon its merits. He sufficed he would discharge his duty by presenting the Report to the Court for confirmation, and presenting also to the Court the resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park discontinuing proceedings. Then the Commissioners would be represented here by Mr. Seward, the Controller by Mr. Burrill and some others, and on behalf of the Corporation, Mr. Busdy and he believed Mr. Busteed; and he did not knew but some others moving for the confirmation of the Report would take a part. Having made this motion, he would have discharged his duty without indienting what he wished to have done; indeed he had no wish about it. After conference with coursel, Mr. Justice Barnard stated that he would hear the motions or confirmation and discontinuance, and also a motion which was made for a retaxation of the costs of making the estimate and assessment, on Monday next at 10

HONOR TO THE MEMORY OF JACKSON. -The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans will be celebrated tonight by a grand Union ball, given by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, under the management of a Committee, composed of prominent citizens of all parties. The Sachems of St. Tammany, too, have made extra endeavors to honor the event with a grand dianer and reunion, at which the fires of patriotism will glow with old-time fervor within the old wigwam. All of which means that General Jackson was a man of firmness and decision, and a patriot of the stamp which we now stand sadly in need. We perceive that the an-niversary will be celebrated in the Western cities with more spirit than for many years past, the occasion apearing to be a fit one upon which to make manifest he popular devotion to the Union under which we have prospered and grown great.

HUNGER AND STARVATION IN KANSAS .- The N. Y. Ulustrated News of this week has a graphic pixture representing the office and adjacent grounds of General Pomeroy, at Atchison, Kansas. The misery there de picted is certainly calculated to awaken sympathy in e hearts of those who have not yet lent a helping hard to the hungry and starving pioneers of Kansas.

WORK OF THE CETY INSPECTOR.—The following is a schedule of the work of the Sanitary Bureau, in the abatement and removal of puisances, cleaning the streets, &c., for the week ending Jan. 5, 1861: Complaints of nuisances, &c., received.

	Complaints for which no cause existed	1	
ı	Notices for abatement served	30	
	DOLDERS IOL BORGANISH SALESANDON	34	
ı	Nuisances abased, under notice	42	
ŀ	Sinks and water-closets cleaned	12	
ŀ	Loads of night-wil removed from city limits	354	
	Loads of night-sen removed from city indica	55	
ı	Fend horses removed from the city limits		
ı	Dead cows removed from the city limits	15	
ľ	I end hogs removed from the city limits	15	
	I said dogs and other small animals removed from city limits	91	
	I and dogs and other small animals removed from city minus	750	
	Number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits	1.00	
	Unwound, Diseased or Unhealthy Meats, Fish, Poultry,	Ar.	
	seized or vemoved from the city.		
	Beef-Number of pennds	873	
	Desi-Islander of paning	3544	
	Veal-Number of pounds	1:00	
	Mutten-Number of pounds	75	
	Fish-Number of pounds	3:000	
	Poultry -Number of pounds	1 404	
	Other meats-Number of pounds	543	
	Street Cleaning.		
	Number of carts employed	900	
	Number of Carin and to Sea	7,783	
ŀ.	Number of loads of ashes and garbage removed	1,100	
	Amount earned by ash cartmen		
ı			

RAISING A FOREIGN LEGION .- The South Carolinears not contented with going to Connecticut for Palmetto flags and cockades, seem to have come to this city to recruit their army. Mr. Milber, son of Poice Sergeant Milber of the Seventh Ward was approached a few days since, and offers made of a bounty, if he would go to Charleston. Several others have also teen addressed in a similar manner.

A CARD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane, Sir: Myself and my surery have been, on motion of my counsel. C. S. Spencer, esc., ducharged from their recognizates in the matter of the complaint characterization with complicity with Thompson Lawson and our est in the late of reasts.

1 onsets a of innocease. I have ever been realy and anxious for

tonseleu of innocence. I have ever been reasy and the investigation to investigation the original complaint against me, please insert HAMILTON W. SHIPMAN.

DESTRI FROM SCALDS,-Emma Beiland, aged four DEATH FROM SCALES,—Finance I sell and, agreed four-ful a meaner as to result in death. The first spiritual with her parents at No. 58 Ludlov at eet, and at the time of the scalest, was sirring in a high chair near the first. A little brother, while plasing a out the toom, unsat the chair, and in the fall of the little and her clothearaught a pot of helding water, and upset it ever her peace. Gerone, Jackman held an inquast on the body puterday, when a worder of accidental death was rendered.

BOY BURGLARS,-William Callugher and Frank Buile, ag d 12 and 16 y, are respectively, were arrested easily on Money mourning by Officer Carr of the Siath Wandcharged with burglary. In passing the stors No. 22 Canal street the effect discovered the door open, and on entering found dellagher seeking about fee plouder he having already takes a small-sum from the memory a swer. Burke was keeping watch certified. Justice helly subsequently committed them for trial.

GAMBLING ON SUNDAY .- The police of the Eleventh Ward on Sunday debrit made a descent upon the lager-bes canding as our of Jacob Letts, No. 20 Willest street they that a number of persons playing cards for money, were all locked up in the Station-House for the night, as being arraigned before Justice Brennen, Letts was held in being arraigned before for the establishment were used \$1